

THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.

Born February 22, 1732. Died December 14, 1799.



WASHINGTON'S LIFE.

Begun in Virginia a Hundred, and Fifty-Seven Years Ago.

An Early Frontier Experience that Served Him Afterwards.

His Career as a Soldier Crowned with the Honors of First President.

To-day is the one hundred and fifty-seventh anniversary of the birth of George Washington.

He was born on the 22d day of February, 1732, in an old-fashioned farm-house in Westmoreland County, Va.

While still a boy his parents moved to the town of Fredericksburg. There he was sent to school to complete his education in book-keeping, arithmetic and surveying.

He made this last his profession.

Upon the death of his father he became the owner of a large estate, sufficient to keep him in idleness all his days had he so desired to live. He had ambition above that, however, and by his own efforts secured a position under Lord Fairfax and was set to work surveying His Lordship's estates in the Shenandoah Valley, then a howling wilderness.

In 1753, when Gov. Dinwiddie desired to send some important messages to the commanders of the French posts on Lake Erie, he selected young Washington to be the bearer of them.

Then the knowledge which the young man had gained of frontier life by his work in the Shenandoah Valley stood him in good stead, and he accomplished his mission safely and successfully.

He had eight men with him.

During the journey the party was several times nearly captured by Indians, and Washington was nearly drowned while crossing the Allegheny River.

Next he achieved prominence as the colonel of a regiment of Virginia volunteers, which sustained defeat at the hands of the French in 1754, while besieged in Fort Mifflin at Great Meadows, Va.

Washington accompanied Braddock as aide-de-camp in 1755, when that famous General went to capture Fort Duquesne, and it was a matter of history that if his advice had been followed Braddock would have gained a victory, instead of having his army ambushed and vanquished as it was.

During the battle Washington had four horses shot under him, and it was only owing to his superior courage and coolness that the army escaped total annihilation.

He continued his brave career in the Colonial Army during the French and Indian war, and at its close retired to private life, becoming a planter at Mount Vernon.

The last of Lexington had then been fought, and that of Bunker Hill took place while he was on his way to Boston to take command.

Washington continued to live in the peaceful privacy of his home until the outbreak of the Revolution.

He was especially outspoken and patriotic in his utterances against the policy of Great Britain, and he was one of the first representatives from Virginia, with Patrick Henry and Richard Henry Lee, in the First Continental Assembly, in Philadelphia, in October, 1774.

After the outbreak of hostilities, in 1775, he was summoned to take command of the army, and he obeyed the summons unhesitatingly. The battle of Lexington had then been fought, and that of Bunker Hill took place while he was on his way to Boston to take command.

He issued an order calling upon all the colonies to lay aside all distinctions and unite for the common welfare; and then his first step was to besiege Boston, which he compelled the enemy to evacuate on March 17, 1776.

Then he moved his headquarters to New York.

On the 24th of December, 1776, he made his famous passage through the Delaware, and defeated the army of the British in the battle of Red Bank, and then he moved his headquarters to Lancaster and then to York, and then to Philadelphia.

In 1781, however, Cornwallis's army was cornered at Yorktown, Va., and he was one of the first to see the British out of New Jersey.

This practically ended the war. Washington's command of the army was, however, until after the peace was signed at Versailles, and then took leave of his officers in New York Dec. 4, 1783.

Dec. 23 he retired again to private life. When the Constitution was finally adopted, in 1788, he was elected President by acclamation, and was inaugurated April 30, 1789.

He served two terms, during which he was signed with all the principal nations of Europe.

He died, sincerely lamented, Dec. 14, 1799, at Mount Vernon, two years after his final retirement from the Presidency.

He was a great and good man, deservedly called "The Father of His Country."

WASHINGTON'S INAUGURATION DAY.

Its Centennial to be Fittingly Observed in This City of His Birth.

The people of the United States are to observe two Inauguration Days in this residential year.

Sincerely behind the proceedings at the National Capital on March 4 in importance, and probably to exceed them in brilliancy of attendant circumstances will be the celebration in this city, April 30, of the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as the country's first President.

Preparations for this event have been actively going on for months past, and are not yet fully completed; but enough details are arranged to make certain of one of the grandest of military and civic parades ever witnessed in this country, as well as meetings and other exercises of surpassing interest.

Every State is represented in the Commission having the celebration in hand, though the actual work of preparation naturally centers in this State and in this city.

In the parade there will be militia organizations from many other States, besides nearly the full strength of the National Guard of New York. So great is the desire to see this pageant that already windows and other advantages of view along the route are held at a premium.

Special exercises will take place in front of the Sub-Treasury Building in Wall street, where the oath was administered to Washington a hundred years ago.

President Harrison will attend the celebration and will be brought to New York as nearly as may be over the same route which the first President of the Republic followed in coming to his own inauguration.

A loan exhibition in connection with the celebration will be made up of historical relics kindly furnished for the occasion by individuals, by State authorities and by organizations.

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The World.

Published by the Press Publishing Company.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE EVENING EDITION

(Including Postage).

PER MONTH.....\$0.30.

PER YEAR.....\$3.60.

VOL. 29.....NO. 10,048

Entered at the Post-Office at New York as second-class mail matter.

GEORGE'S DAY.

Who knows how long it has been since GEORGE WASHINGTON was born? How many good patriots have to look back into their histories and encyclopedias to find out how old the Father of his Country would be if he were alive on this, his birthday anniversary?

At first it would seem that the traditions of Liberty are fading out of the people's minds, and the great facts of history from their hearts. But dates do not constitute records. The glorious achievements of the General who led the Republican armies to victory against British oppressors, of the statesman who founded the greatest nation on earth, of the patriot who made country first and self last, these are still and will be honored with the abiding reverence of the American people.

George's Day is a great day, and the American people do not forget it!

AIDING A NOBLE CAUSE.

The Republican County Committee has formally endorsed THE EVENING WORLD's amendment to the Children's Commitment Act. The right of appeal must be maintained. This powerful Republican support has now been added to the Democratic impulse behind the bill. The public, which is more powerful than any party, applauds both when they unite in such a noble cause.

The tide of public indignation will not ebb until it is impossible for terror-stricken and heart-broken children to be snatched away from the arms of their natural guardians and "committed" beyond rescue to the custody of strangers.

The mere fact that such outrages may now be perpetrated in the name of law must make the thoughtful citizen shudder.

Let the good work go on!

NOT KNOWN IN WASHINGTON'S DAY.

Boodle, bunco, steamboats, telephones, telegrams, street cars, electric lights, elevated roads and the Brooklyn Bridge are a few of the prominent features of contemporary life that were absolutely unknown when GEORGE WASHINGTON lived.

There's another that must not be forgotten. There were no humorous lecturers in those days. There was no BILL NIX to set Steiny Hall in a roar, as THE WORLD'S BILL did last night.

Hurrah for the bright side of life!

Young Speaker CORN is a queer old soul, And a queer old soul is he!

He moves Heaven and Earth For his friend AINSWORTH, And the AINSWORTH Committee!

Samoa affairs will probably continue for some time to constitute a burning question of the day. Secretary WHITNEY has just contracted with a New York firm to send out 2,000 tons of coal to Samoa.

SAYINGS OF WASHINGTON.

Bits of Political Wisdom Which Have Not Lost Force With Time.

During his official life, a century ago, George Washington uttered many passages of statesmanlike force, among which some have retained a peculiar significance even for these days. Then, in other than official circles, he spoke words tender, true and well worthy of remembrance.

Among his sayings were these:

About Canada.

If that country is not with us—from its proximity to the Eastern States, its intercourse and connection with the numerous tribes of Western Indians, its communication with them by water, and other local advantages, it will be at least a troublesome, if not a dangerous, neighbor to us.

Democracy.

It is among the evils, and perhaps not the smallest, of Democratic Governments, that the people must feel before they can see. When this happens, they are roused to action. Hence it is that those kinds of government are so slow.

On the Navy.

To secure respect to a neutral flag, requires a Naval Force, organized, and ready to vindicate it from insult or aggression.

This may prevent even the necessity of going to war, of discouraging belligerent powers from committing such violations of the rights of the neutral party, as may, first or last, leave no option.

Missions Among the Indians.

A system corresponding with the mild principles of religion and philanthropy toward an unenlightened race of men, whose happiness materially depends on the conduct of the United States, would be as honorable to the national character, as conformable to the dictates of sound policy.

Resignation.

Reason, Religion and Philosophy teach us to submit; but it is Time alone that can ameliorate the pangs of humanity and soften its woes.

Love of Home.

I can truly say I had rather be at Mount Vernon with a friend or two about me than be attended at the seat of Government by the officers of State and the representatives of every power of Europe.

Washington's Last Words.

Father of Mercies, take me to Thyself!

Prices in Proportion.

[From the Publishers' Statement.]

Crimsonback—I must have had a very high fever last week, doctor, when you were called in.

"How do you feel?"

"I feel as you see by the bill that you charge me \$10 for it."

REPRINTS printed during testing with MOTT'S BUREAU CHORD, are exempt from pain. 25c.

AT HIS INAUGURAL.

Ceremonies Accompanying Washington's Induction Into the Presidency.

A Parade the Acme of Magnificence in Those Early Days.

Address of the First President to the Assembled Houses of Congress.

THE EVENING WORLD does not blush as it gives credit to a journal of somewhat ancient date for the following report of Washington's Inauguration as First President of the United States:

[From the Gazette of the United States, published at New York May 2, 1789.]

On Thursday last, agreeably to the resolution of both Houses of Congress, the inauguration of THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES was solemnized.

At 9 o'clock a. m., the people assembled in the several churches, with the charge of the respective denominations, to implore the blessing of Heaven upon the new Government, its favor and protection to the PRESIDENT, and success and acceptance to his administration.

About 12 o'clock the procession moved from the house of the PRESIDENT, in Cherry street—through Queen, Great Dock and Broad streets, to the Federal State House, in the following order:

Col. Lewis, Attended by two Officers, With the Troop of Horse Artillery.

Major Van Horn, Grenadiers under Capt. Harsin, German Grenadiers, under Capt. Scriba.

The Infantry of the Brigade, Major Christie, Committee of the Senate.

Committee of the Representatives, Hon. Mr. Jay, Gen. Knox, Chancellor Livingston, Sec. of the Treasury, and the Hon. R. R. Livingston, Esq., Chancellor of the State of New York.

The Chancellor then proclaimed him THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, which was followed by the instant discharge of 13 cannon and loud, repeated shouts: THE PRESIDENT bowing to the people, the air again rang with their acclamations: He then retired with the two Houses to the Senate Chamber, where he made the following Speech:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, among the various duties incident to life no event could have filled me with greater anxiety than that of the inauguration was transmitted by your order and received on the 14th day of the present month.

On the one hand I was summoned by my country, whose voice I can never hear but with veneration and love, from a retreat which I had chosen as the asylum of my declining years, a retirement which was rendered every day more necessary, as well as more dear to me, by the addition of infirmity to the frequent infirmities of age, and the health to the gradual waste committed on it by time.

On the other hand, the magnitude and difficulty of the trust, to which the voice of my country called me, being sufficient to awaken in the wisest and most experienced of us a distrustful scrutiny into our qualifications, could not but overwhelm with despondence one who placed in the confidence of his fellow-citizens in the administration, ought to be peculiarly conscious of his own deficiencies.

In this conflict of emotions all I dare aver is that it has been my faithful study to collect my powers, to observe the progress of the duties of the office, and to endeavor to discharge them by which it might be affected.

All I dare hope is that in executing this task I have not been deficient in the faithful remembrance of former instances, or by an affectionate sensibility to this transcendent proof of the confidence of my fellow-citizens in the administration, ought to be peculiarly conscious of his own deficiencies.

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pified by all the attributes, which can win the affection of the citizens, and command the respect of the world. I am, therefore, filled with every satisfaction which an ardent love of my country can inspire. Since the birth of this more thoroughly established, than that there exists in the economy and course of nature, an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness; between duty and advantage, between the genuine maxim of an honest and magnanimous policy and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity.

Since we ought to be no less persuaded that the propitious smiles of heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right, which heaven itself has ordained; and since the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty, and the destiny of the republican model of government, are justly considered as deeply, perhaps, as finally, staked on the outcome of the present contest, between the American people.

Beside the ordinary objects submitted to your care, it will remain with your judgment to decide how far an exercise of the power delegated by the fifth article of the constitution to the executive, may be consistent with the nature of the objections which have been urged against the system, or by the degree of necessity which has given birth to them.

Instead of undertaking particular recommendations on this subject, in which I could be guilty of no much more than to express my sentiments, I shall again give way to any entire confidence in your discernment and pursuit of the public good.

For I assure myself that whilst you carefully avoid every alteration which might endanger the benefits of an improved and effective government, or which ought to await the future lesson of experience; a reverence for the characteristic rights of freedom and a regard for public harmony will sufficiently influence your deliberations on the question how far the former can be advantageously promoted.

To the preceding observations I have one to add, which I deem it necessary to express to the House of Representatives. It concerns myself and will therefore be as brief as possible.

When I was first honored with a call into the service of my country then on the eve of our arduous struggle for its liberties, the light in which I contemplated my duty rendered that I should renounce every pecuniary compensation. From this resolution I have in no instance, departed, and being well under the impression which produced it, I must decline as inapplicable to myself any share in the personal emoluments, which may be incident to the office.

The provision for the Executive department, and must accordingly pray that the pecuniary estimates for the station in which I am placed, may, during my continuance in it, be limited to such actual expenditures as the public good may require, and which, in my opinion, may be equally conspicuous in the advanced views, the temperate consultations, and the wise measures of wisdom, the address of this Government must depend.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by His Excellency the Vice-President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the members of both Houses of Congress, then went to St. Paul's church, where divine service was performed by the Right Rev. Dr. Provost, Bishop of the Episcopal Church in this State and Chaplain to the Senate.

The religious solemnity being ended the PRESIDENT was escorted to his residence.

Yesterday morning THE PRESIDENT received the compliments of His Excellency the Vice-President, His Excellency the Governor of this State, the principal officers of the different Departments, the foreign ministers and a great number of other persons of distinction.

We are informed that THE PRESIDENT has assigned every Tuesday and Friday, between the hours of two and three, for receiving visits, and that visits of compliments on other days, and particular on Sundays, will not be agreeable to him.

It seems to be a prevailing opinion that so

much of the PRESIDENT'S time will be engaged by the various and important business, imposed upon him by the Constitution, that he will find himself constrained to omit returning visits, or accepting invitations to entertainments.

The transparent paintings exhibited in various parts of the City on Thursday evening, imposed upon him by the Constitution, that he will find himself constrained to omit returning visits, or accepting invitations to entertainments.

That displayed before the Port at the bottom of Broad-way, did great honor to its inventors and executors, for the ingenuity of the design, and goodness of the workmanship. It was finely lighted and advantageously situated. The virtues, FORTITUDE, JUSTICE, and WISDOM, were ingeniously applied; and the first, all America has had the fullest evidence; and with respect to the two others, who does not entertain the most pleasing anticipations.

The Excellency Don Carlos's residence next caught the eye—and fixed it in pleasing contemplation: The Tontine-temple here, formed a most brilliant front, the figures were well fenced. The figures suggested the best ideas, and the pleasing variety of emblems, flowers, shrubbery, arches, etc., and above all the moving pictures that figured in the windows, as it were, in the back ground, created by firing the transparencies between the windows, afforded a new and animated and enchanting spectacle.

The residence of His Excellency, Count Montevideo, was illuminated in a style of elegance; the splendid bordering of lamps round the windows, doors, &c., with the fancy pieces in each window, and, above all, the large designs in front, the allusions of which we cannot at present particularly describe, did great honor to the taste and sentiment of the inventor.

The above two instances of attention to honor this great and important occasion, highly interesting to our "dear country," evince the friendship, the delicacy and politeness of our illustrious allies.

The portrait of "THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY," exhibited in Broad-Street, was extremely well executed and had a fine effect.

There was an excellent transparency, also shown at the Theatre, and at the corner near the Fly-market. In short, emulation and ingenuity were alive; but perhaps were in no instance exhibited to greater advantage than in the display of Fire Works, which, from one novelty to another continued for two hours, to surprise, by variety, taste and brilliancy.

The illumination of the Federal State House, was among the most agreeable of the exhibitions of the evening; and the ship Carolina formed a beautiful pyramid of lights. The evening was fine, the Company innumerable—every one appeared to enjoy the scene, and no accident casts the smallest cloud upon the retrospect.

"THE PRESIDENT," "THE SENATE," "THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES."

It puzzled Him.

[From Washington Letter.]

Small Boy—Mamma, where does leather come from?

Mamma—It comes from animals, my son. It is the skin, tanned.

Small Boy—Mamma, do animals have souls?

Small Boy—Then what part does sole leather come from?

Now

Is the time when your personal condition should command careful attention. If you have not "wintered well," if you are tired out from overwork, your blood has become impure from close confinement in badly ventilated offices or shops, you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once. It will purify and vitalize your system, and give you a good appetite, and give you a whole new lease and strength.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists, 67 cents for six. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

TRIBUTE IN VERSE.

Washington a Favorite Subject with Woovers of the Muse.

When Gen. Washington came on to New York for his inauguration, he entered Trenton on the way and was met by fair damsels who strewn his path with flowers and sang this ode, composed for the occasion by Gov. Howell:

Welcome, mighty chief, come more Welcome to this grateful shore. Now no necessary foe Aims again the fatal blow— Aims at Thee the fatal blow.

Virgins fair and matrons grave, Those thy conquering arm did save, Build for Thee triumphal bowers, Like Sparta's of old, the Grecian shores, Strewn thy Hero's way with flowers!

The following is one of many eulogies on Washington:

This ode to Washington was written by Thomas Paine, A. M., and was sung January 2, 1800, at the Old South Meeting House, Boston:

Oh, Washington! thou hero, patriot, sage! Friend of all climes, and prince of every age! Were time the laurels, every soil could raise, The mighty harvest were a glorious prize, Thy prudence saved what Heaven's severer fates, Yet e'er hadst thou, by Heaven's severer